

## SPANISH KING ASSISTS IN LOCATING MISSING WARRIORS

MADRID, Spain, April 2.—A cable dispatch came from America today addressed to the King of Spain. It was delivered at the royal palace to the king's personal secretary, Senor Don Emilio-Maria de Torres, minister plenipotentiary, who after reading it passed it to the representative of the Associated Press, who chanced to be present.

The cablegram said: "Our son enlisted as aviator in British Royal Flying Squadron. He was last seen flying over English channel on December 4 last. Since then nothing known of him, and he is officially reported to be missing. An agonized mother and father appeal to your majesty to obtain information and relieve their terrible suspense."

Senor de Torres at once set in motion the machinery of investigation through the Spanish embassy at Berlin. This was a typical case, one among more than 200,000, which are being investigated under the personal direction of King Alfonso, and which constitute one of the most stupendous humanitarian works created by the war.

Judged by results alone the vastness of the work is apparent; 200,000 cases traced, of which 150,000 are disposed of and 50,000 still under investigation. A great number of soldiers, reported "missing," have been located alive and in prison camps, and thus the agony of suspense has been removed from thousands of homes. In a much larger number of cases, unfortunately, the inquiry has established the death of the missing soldier, while in a still greater number of cases no trace of the missing has been found.

Besides this, 30,000 civilians in the invaded sections of Belgium and France have been located for their families; 55,000 seriously wounded have been brought back through the king's intercession; forty-four pardons have been granted, of which nearly twenty were death sentences, mostly of women accused of being spies. It is probable Edith Cavell, the famous English nurse executed at Brussels, would have been saved had there been time to carry out the king's efforts.

It is not only a vast work, but it probably deals with more individual tragedies and more human emotions than any branch of activity created by the war. Pouring in here to the palace, by cable, telegraph and letter, are the pleas of mothers for lost sons, wives for lost husbands, and children for lost fathers and brothers. Each tells a story of terrible suspense. Most of the appeals are from poor people who write with touching simplicity, and with doubt as to how they should address a king. But the simplicity of the appeals have only stimulated the earnestness of the king's efforts. He has organized this extensive system of search here in the palace, alongside the royal apartments, where he can come and go frequently to see the work as it progresses and personally direct some inquiry of pressing urgency. A dozen large chambers looking out on the royal courtyard are devoted to the work, with scores of officials, including some of the titled women of Spain and of the orders of the Assumption and the Sacred Heart, who devote all their time to this humane work. Under escort of Senor de Torre an opportunity was given to see the system in operation.

Long lines of records contain the thousands of cases, classified and indexed, so that any case can be traced in a moment. Each nationality has a different colored card—blue for the English, yellow for the French, green for the Italians, etc. Both sides of the war are represented in these colors, Austrians and Hungarians, Bulgarians and Turks, as well as Entente allies. Each card records a brief history of the case. Special devices protrude above the cards to signal any notable result. A small black ribbon above a card indicates death. There were many of these black badges indicating the sweep of death. The number of aviators who have never been traced is also very high.

The appeals of mothers and children are arranged alphabetically in huge cases and constitute the most touching feature of the work. Glancing among these appeals one could see the agony each one had for some stricken home. One French mother wrote the king:

"I suffer night and day in not knowing what has become of my dear boy, and I would prefer, I believe, the certainty of his death and of having a tomb where I could go to pray, rather than to live in this endless and cruel uncertainty, which consumes me as by a slow fire. It is horrible, Monsieur the King, for the two brothers of this poor boy have already died on the field of honor, and if our last son, Charles, is dead, we have no more

sons. A weeping mother puts her supreme hope in your majesty."

A wife made this simple appeal: "Seigneur, I appeal to your kindness for my husband, missing the 27th of September before Souchez."

A little girl wrote this letter: "Monsieur, I have the honor to ask some news of my brother. We are all in agony, and my mother is very sick and cannot be consoled. Will you give us news? Here is his address."

Another wife wrote: "If at least I could only know that my husband lived. I am the mother of a little baby-girl that the father has never yet seen and this baby-child pleads to your good heart."

These appeals do not always follow the niceties of diplomatic communications. Some of them are on rough paper bought at the country store, and are in trembling hand writing of old persons. But the king does not see these defects, and his greatest satisfaction is in sending a personal telegram to some mother or child telling of the successful result of his search. When a long telegram of gratitude came recently the king himself answered:

"Thank you for your felicitations. I am very happy that my efforts have been satisfactory."

It is not as easy to convey the news when a son or father has been killed. Usually the official report is brutal in its brevity—"told" on the German reports and "decade" on the French. But the king, to avoid a shock to the family, has adopted the delicate formula of first sending notice of a death to the mayor of a town, asking him to adopt suitable means of conveying the news to the family. The latter in that case reads:

"I regret to inform you that, according to a letter received from the ambassador of his majesty at Berlin, despite all efforts to gather information concerning \_\_\_\_\_, they have been able to learn only that he is dead, in offering his life gloriously for his country."

"Will you kindly convey this sad news with all the delicacy possible to \_\_\_\_\_, and at the same time, in the name of the king, express his most sincere condolence and sympathy."

There are some 150,000 of these dead and untraced missing in these palace records—an army greater than Napoleon's army at Waterloo. To mark the solemnity of these 150,000 cases, the king has placed above the records a gold framed scroll, a wreath of laurel leaves entwining a cross.

The king has attached to the staff of the Spanish embassy at Berlin forty persons who are making these investigations in all parts of Germany. It is growing so that another seven-teen will be added soon. The same kind of inquiry is being made in Austria, Italy and France and other countries.

There are two large maps of Germany and Austria which the king comes in often to inspect. They tell at a glance by means of hieroglyphics the exact state of each of the many prison camps. Those in Austria indicated by a star are almost all good. Many of those in Germany indicate by a hollow square that the condition is bad.

There are many notable names in these records. One of them is Mme. Carton de Wiart, wife of the Belgian member of the ministry. She was deported and imprisoned at Berlin, refusing to accept any favor because of her husband's high position. But King Alfonso intervened, and it was through his efforts that she finally was returned to her husband and children after months of imprisonment.

One of the outgrowths of the system is the establishment of something like a bank at the palace, where many thousands of francs have been sent from families to civilian and military prisoners. In all the details of this extensive work King Alfonso takes a personal interest, following up the more urgent cases day by day, and often framing the letters of inquiry and information. While most of the other rulers of Europe are devoting their energies to the work of warfare, King Alfonso rules over a country at peace, and which he believes is destined to remain at peace, and it is his greatest satisfaction that this has brought him the opportunity to direct this extensive work of relieving some of the misery which the war is causing.

**CROWN PRINCE BOY SCOUT**  
ROME, April 2.—The young crown prince, Humbert, in his smart uniform as a Boy Scout, recently distributed a special badge to his fellow Boy Scouts entrusted with the watching of the coast and Apennine Passes against enemy's airships. Next to the prince stood an American Boy Scout, living in Italy, who has joined the corps and was given this position of honor.

## KINGMAN HOME GUARDS BEGIN WAR TRAINING

(From Friday's Daily Miner)  
The Kingman Home Guards met last evening at the courthouse. Every man who had signed the roster was present. The bugle was sounded promptly at 7:30 and a very interesting meeting was held in the courtroom at which Joseph Rosenberg presided as chairman in the absence of Sheriff Cohenour.

Telegrams and other communications from Governor Campbell and others were read in regard to the securing of firearms and the guard will be equipped at an early date by the Council of Safety in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Rifle Club of America, blanks for which are now in the mails.

It was decided by the committee and members that the guard should be divided into two divisions; the first to be composed of men who could conveniently spare the time for drilling and the other of men who will take such training as they can, including target practice on the rifle range. About 60 members were placed for the first division and, after the meeting, were drilled for one hour in the courthouse grounds and street. The company was divided into eight squads and, after drilling, a parade was held at which John Shields acted as drum major.

At the meeting it was also decided that Kingman should celebrate in a good, old-fashioned manner the Fourth of July, by which time it is expected that the Home Guards will be fully able to hold exhibition drills with full equipment.

An offer of the Desert Power & Water company to string lights over the ball park, which will be used as a parade ground, and furnish the necessary electricity free of charge was enthusiastically received. It is expected that drills will be held every evening in order to accommodate the men who are employed during the day and unable to attend at any other time.

Arrangements will be made as to the time for rifle practice. Members are to report to Sheriff Cohenour or at the Daily Miner office as to their proper home addresses, telephone number and firearms possessed by them.

**To Play Needles Sunday**  
(From Thursday's Daily Miner)  
The Kingman baseball club will journey to Needles Sunday to tangle with the diamond stars of that town. Several of the Kingman boys are going down Saturday night to attend a dance given in honor of the visiting team.

**Heavy Fall of Snow**  
One of the worst storms of snow as an April greeting fell over San Francisco mountain Tuesday. It is reported that four feet of the beautiful fell in Flagstaff and Williams, and that many trains were stalled for hours. The storm extended as far east as Holbrook.

**Deny Stealing Mill**  
In the superior court yesterday afternoon, Frank White, W. J. Beets and Charles Roberts pleaded not guilty to a charge of grand larceny. They were caught in the act of carrying away a quartz mill a week ago.

## GRAY-HAIRED RUNNER WINS MARATHON RACE

BOSTON, April 19.—A gray-haired bricklayer, William J. Kennedy, of New York, today won the annual American marathon road race of 25 miles, outrunning a field of 50 younger men. It was a day of victory for veteran runners, as Sidney H. Hatch of Chicago, known as the "Man of a Hundred Marathons," finished second, and Clarence H. DeMar of this city, winner of the race in 1911, gained third prize. Hannes Kolehmainen of New York, Olympic star at lesser distances, was fourth.

The time was comparatively slow, Kennedy's winning figures of 2 hours, 28 minutes, 37 1-5 seconds, being more than seven minutes behind the record.

**Crosses Divide**  
(From Friday's Daily Miner)  
Lester A. Reid died yesterday at the Kingman rooming house, a victim of tuberculosis. The young man and his mother came to Kingman some time ago from California and took up their residence here in hope of benefiting his health but the dread disease had progressed too far. No funeral arrangements have been made as yet.

## STRONG POWER IN RUSSIA IS BADLY NEEDED

PETROGRAD, April 18, via London, April 19.—(Delayed)—With a conflict existing between the government and the council of workmen's and soldiers' deputies one cannot speak of a sole strong power in Russia, because a power which is menaced is not a power, but a semblance of power, says the Russia Volla, a statement which is considered a conservative estimate of existing internal conditions.

Assurances that the danger from the breach between the two governments is only trivial are transitory and extravagant. Statements to the effect that the country is facing complete disaster are equally misleading. It is not an exaggeration to say that the economic disturbance caused by the revolution has raised a problem, the solution of which is not yet in sight.

As at present constituted, the government is without means to enforce any of its mandates except by appeals to the patriotism of the people. Without any strong central authority, the masses realize that power is in their own hands. The existing breach dates from the triumph of the revolution, when the council of workmen's and soldiers' deputies issued instructions to the people to disregard the orders of the government, where these conflict with those of the council. In this connection the Russia Volla says today:

"The position of the temporary government is most difficult, because it is not supported by any parliament. The council of delegates is a live force, but it cannot take the place of a real parliament. The situation is more difficult inasmuch as the authority of the revolutionary council is not always clear and the composition of the council itself is not definite. On the other hand, the council is a power in comparison with the government."

"We are far from the belief that there is any conflict which cannot be settled between the two bodies."

There is evidence that the council of deputies is endeavoring to enforce the country to support the government. Their task, however, is rendered difficult by a few real members and professional agitators, and influences working against the success of a Russian democracy. To these influences can be attributed, in a large measure, the disorganization in the factories, where the workmen, who became easy prey for the socialist propaganda, made preposterous demands. These demands include a four hour working day, 700 per cent increase in wages, a month's holiday, two months' extra wages at Easter and Christmas, and a general usurpation of owners' privileges which would be tantamount to confiscation of factories.

The disorganization, which has continued for more than a month, is especially serious. With the completion of the Easter holidays it is expected there will be improvement in the factory situation.

Reports from the army are still conflicting, but, in general, they appear to show improvement in discipline. In preparation for the coming planting season, Minister of War and Navy Guchkoff has ordered that soldiers more than 40 years old who can be spared shall return to their homes for work in the fields, as a measure to relieve the grain shortage.

From only a few interior points are there disturbing rumors. Kishinev still reports attempts being made to organize a massacre of Jews and the intelligent classes, and also agrarian disorders. Kiev also reports the arrest of a number of massacre agitators. This propaganda is attributed to the work of remnants of the old police organization.

## BOSTONIAN IMPERSONATES REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT

BOSTON, April 19.—A horseback rider, impersonating Paul Revere, today galloped over the route from Boston to Lexington traversed by the revolutionary patriot in 1775, and was greeted with patriotic demonstrations in every city and village along the way. James H. Phelan of this city was the rider. He wore a Continental army uniform.

## GERMAN ANTI-JESUIT LAW LIKELY TO BE ABOLISHED

AMSTERDAM, April 20 (via London).—A Berlin dispatch says that it is officially announced that the Bundsrath agreed on Thursday to the decision of the reichstag to abolish the anti-Jesuit law of 1872, which prohibited Jesuits from residing in Germany.

## FRENCH ARMY CONTINUES TO SCORE GAINS

(From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press)

GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF FRENCH ARMY ON THE FRENCH FRONT, April 19.—The French success in the forward movement was much more considerable than reported by published reports or the army communiques, which narrate a very sober tale of the events. There is no intention of relaxing the pressure on the Germans who are opposing a tenacious resistance without avail.

Besides points of formidable strength and most important strategic values, such as Ostel, Courtecon and Vailly, which have fallen before the French assaults, reports sent by runners from reconnoitering parties indicate steady progress everywhere and large captures of material. Today's weather was better for the operations, but it was so misty that airplanes were almost useless.

The commanders of the German reinforcements, hurrying to the front, appear to have lost their heads or have been badly directed in several cases. One division marched directly into wire entanglements and was almost entirely annihilated or taken prisoner. Eighteen new German divisions have been thrown into the front since Monday, several of which were blown virtually to pieces by the artillery after their arrival. One division which launched directly into an ineffectual encounter, at Juvincourt, suffered in this way.

Owing to the length of the battle line, the Germans are no longer so much favored by maneuvering on the inside line circle.

## PERSONAL MENTION

(From Thursday's Daily Miner.)  
Master Mechanic Angestine of the Golconda mine is the proud father of an eight-pound boy, born Tuesday morning.

Tom McMillan of Needles is a visitor in Kingman.

T. G. Walter and Vernon Hubbs have returned from a visit to Albuquerque, N. M. They made the trip in the former's Buick Six.

Walter Brown returned yesterday afternoon from Oklahoma, where he has been on business for several weeks. Mr. Brown intends to go to his ranch in the north part of the county in a few days.

Joe Parizzo and sister came in from Chicago yesterday evening, and after a few days in Kingman will go over the Otman country, where Mr. Parizzo is largely interested. He was the original owner of the United Eastern with James F. McConnell.

## COLLECTOR OF BOSTON PORT COMPLIMENTED

(From Friday's Daily Miner)  
With "Good Work" as the heading, the following appeared in the editorial column of a recent issue of one of the leading newspapers of Boston, Mass.:

"It is but fair that a word of commendation be spoken for the prompt and efficient manner in which Collector Billings of the port of Boston has handled the problems connected with the German steamships and their crews in this harbor."

"With swiftness and silence and complete lack of unpleasant friction, the orders from Washington relating to the steamers and men have been carried out to the letter, and yet with lack of anything like harshness or even discourtesy to the Germans belonging to the vessels. It has been a very good exhibition of the correct way to do things of that sort."

Collector Billings is a brother of Robert S. Billings, a well known mining engineer of Kingman.

## CHLORIDE WATER SYSTEM HEARING NEXT TUESDAY

(From Friday's Daily Miner)  
The Arizona Corporation Commission contemplates holding a public hearing in the town of Chloride Tuesday, April 24, 1917, on the application of a company of men of that town for a permit to install a water system. The hearing will be open and all people interested will be heard.

## DRILLING OF HOME GUARDS SOON TO BEGIN

(From Thursday's Daily Miner)

The committee known as the Council of Safety met last evening in the quarters of the Arizona Central Bank with the officers of the company. Complete arrangements have been made or are being made for the financing of the company and its equipment. This evening the company is to meet in front of the courthouse and the members separated into two divisions, so that they may be detailed into squads for drilling purposes.

Yesterday the following names were added to the list of members:

W. O. Ruggles, Robert S. Billings, C. A. Hartigan, George P. Morgan, Clark Pierce, William Walton, Edgar A. Cooke, P. A. Cross, P. L. Hunt, John C. Ingram, R. L. Hartley, A. F. Harris, J. C. Lane, Arthur Martinez, John Mulligan and Ray D. Harris.

The company now has on its roster 132 names, and these could be added to indefinitely. The sooner this company is equipped and ready to take action in any matter that may call for its attention the safer the people will feel. There is no necessity for alarm, but no one can tell when the hour may arrive that will call part of this company into action.

## United in Wedlock

(From Thursday's Daily Miner.)  
Ira C. Stricker and Miss Gladys Vera De LaShmutt were united in marriage at high noon yesterday at the home of the bride's parents. The happy couple departed on the evening train for the coast for a honeymoon visit.

Mrs. Stricker is one of the most popular ladies of the younger set of Kingman, while Mr. Stricker is one of the best known mining engineers in the county. The happy couple were speeded on their way by a host of friends and an abundance of old shoes and rice.

## Students Being Trained

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Devine have received a letter from their son, Tom, who is attending Santa Clara college, in which the statement is made that all students there are now receiving military training three times a week.

## Ocotillo Guild to Meet

The Ocotillo Guild will meet tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. C. W. Lynch. All members are requested to be present.

## Unites Mohave

George Wilson and Alice Milton, members of the Mohave tribe of Indians, were united in marriage by Superior Judge Ellis yesterday. The happy couple returned to their home in the Needles on the afternoon train.

## False Alarm of Fire

An alarm of fire brought a large crowd to the warehouse of Lovin & Withers company, near the Front street crossing yesterday afternoon. An investigation disclosed the "fire" to be a leaky pipe running from the pump-house to the Harvey house through the warehouse.

## Committed to Asylum

Max Sternac was taken from the county hospital to the courthouse yesterday, where an examination was made into his mental condition by Drs. Bowes and White before Judge J. A. Ellis. The poor fellow was adjudged insane and was taken to the State hospital at Phoenix yesterday evening by John and Wesley Harris. Sternac was brought in from Chloride last week and has been kept at the county hospital under observation of the county physician. He was found to not only have been mentally unbalanced, but also to be suffering from an incurable disease.

## Deny Charge

Juan Rodriguez, Jose Garcia and Juan Rodriguez pleaded not guilty to a charge of bootlegging in the superior court yesterday. The men had been held for the offense and will have their trial at the next jury term of court.

## Falls To Death

A telephone message from Yucca yesterday evening brought the information that a man had fallen from an automobile on the banks of Bill Williams Fork, near Planet, and broke his neck, death being instantaneous. After covering up the dead man his companion drove into Yucca to inform Sheriff Cohenour, who, with Coroner J. H. Smith, departed for the scene of the accident, and probably arrived there late last night.